

# Protesters sue Portland over clashes

Steven Dubois ASSOCIATED PRESS

PORTLAND – Six activists filed lawsuits Thursday against the city of Portland, asserting they were roughed up by police at various protests.

Street activism and public marches are common in the progressive city, and the lawsuits alleging battery note the long history of clashes between police and protesters. Attorneys for the plaintiffs said in court documents that the Portland Police Bureau has become “increasingly militarized” in its tactics.

Five of the six lawsuits seek \$10,000 plus attorney fees. The other suit, filed by a retiree who suffered a broken nose, asks for \$200,000.

City Attorney Tracy Reeve and a spokesman for Mayor Ted Wheeler said the city does not comment on pending litigation.

The clashes outlined in the lawsuits happened between October 2016 and June 2017, a tense period highlighted by Donald Trump’s election, the shooting death of a black teenager by Portland police and the fatal stabbings of two men aboard a light-rail train.

The plaintiffs said protesters exercising their First Amendment rights are generally met by police in riot gear who are too quick to use pepper spray and other crowd-control weapons.

Peggy Zebroski, a 5-foot-1 grandmother who frequently calls for social justice, said she sustained her nose injury in February 2017 while protesting the police shooting of Quance Hayes. She had carried the banner of “Don’t Shoot Portland” into the street — blocking traffic — when confronted by officers on bicycles.

She and others didn’t budge from the road until the bike officers were joined by police in riot gear.

“We took to the sidewalk in confusion,” said Zebroski, 67. “There, I was abruptly pulled from the curb and slammed into the pavement. As I lay face down on the wet street, an officer quite deliberately kneeled on my head, grinding it into the pavement.”

Zebroski was charged with disorderly conduct, interfering with a peace officer and resisting arrest. The charges were later dropped.

Plaintiffs’ attorneys and the American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon said they filed the lawsuits in Multnomah County instead of federal court to obtain a quicker resolution.

“We want to send a clear message: Portland police must end its disproportionate response to protests, and commit to using safe and effective tactics of de-escalation,” said Mat dos Santos, the ACLU of Oregon legal director.



People take advantage of unseasonably warm temperatures Jan. 2 to ice skate at Westchester Lagoon in Anchorage, Alaska. MARK THIESSEN/AP

## Arctic not so chill this warm winter

Seth Borenstein ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON – Winter at the top of the world wimped out this year.

The Arctic just finished its warmest winter on record. And sea ice hit record lows for this time of year, with plenty of open water where ocean water normally freezes into thick sheets of ice, new U.S. weather data show.

Scientists say what’s happening is unprecedented, part of a global-warming-driven vicious cycle that likely plays a role in strong, icy storms in Europe and the U.S. Northeast.

“It’s just crazy, crazy stuff,” said Mark Serreze, director of the National Snow and Ice Data Center in Boulder, Colorado, who has been studying the Arctic since 1982. “These heat waves, I’ve never seen anything like this.”

It’s been so unusually warm that the land weather station closest to the North Pole — at the tip of Greenland — spent more than 60 hours above freezing in February.

Before this year, scientists had seen the temperature there rise above freezing in February only twice before, and only ever so briefly. Last month’s record-hot temperatures at Cape Morris Jesup have been more like those in May, said Ruth Mottram, a climate scientist at the Danish Meteorological Institute.

But it’s more than that one place. Across the Arctic Circle in Barrow, Alaska, February was 18 degrees warmer than normal and the entire winter averaged 14 degrees above normal. Of nearly three dozen Arctic weather stations, 15 of them were at least 10 degrees above normal for the winter, according to data from climatologist Brian Brettschneider of the International Arctic Research Center at the University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Meteorologists consider December, January and February to be winter, and Arctic weather stations averaged 8.8 degrees warmer than normal for the season that just ended. The air above the Chukchi and Bering seas near Alaska averaged about 20 degrees warmer than normal for February, the data center reported.

“The extended warmth really has kind of staggered all of us,” Mottram said.

In February, Arctic sea ice covered 5.4 million square miles, about 62,000 square miles smaller than last year’s record low, the ice data center said Tuesday. The difference is an area about the size of the state of Georgia. Sea ice coverage in February also was 521,000 square miles below the 30-year normal — an area nearly twice the size of Texas.

Sea ice is frozen ocean water that — in contrast to icebergs and glaciers — forms, grows and melts on the ocean. It is still growing, but “whatever we grow now is going to be thin stuff” that easily melts in the summer, Serreze said.

In the winter, sea ice “acts as a lid to keep the warmth of the water at bay” but when there is less sea ice, more heat goes into the air, Brettschneider said. “You end up with a vicious cycle of warm air preventing sea ice formation and lack of sea ice allowing warmth to escape into the air.”

One scientific theory is that this is changing weather farther south and plays a role with extreme events, especially in winter.

The theory suggests that reduced sea ice, especially in the winter, reduces the difference in atmospheric pressure between the Arctic and mid-latitudes, weakening the jet stream. The jet stream is the usually fast-moving west-east current of air that affects daily weather and moves storm fronts along. A weaker jet stream often means strange weather, leaving storms stuck in place for days on end, said one of the theory’s leading proponents, Rutgers University’s Jennifer Francis. She points to recent U.S. nor’easters and freak snowstorms in Europe.

“This is what we’ve been talking about; it couldn’t be more classic,” Francis said. “If you look at the whole picture, the whole jet stream around the northern hemisphere, it’s had these very large excursions north and south and that’s led to all of the wacky weather.”

## Court fight over; founding papers of AA to be auctioned

ASSOCIATED PRESS

LOS ANGELES – The founding document of Alcoholics Anonymous, known to adherents as the “Big Book,” is heading back to auction after a lawsuit disputing its ownership was settled.

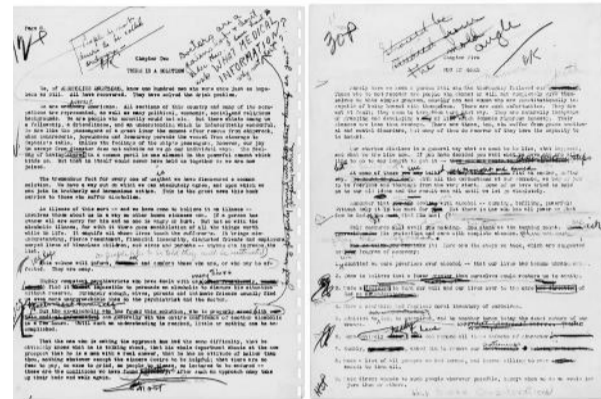
Auction house Profiles in History announced Wednesday that the manuscript and manifesto is going up for auction on May 5 in Los Angeles. It is expected them to fetch between \$2 million and \$3 million.

The 161-page typed document with yellowing pages, considered to be nearly scripture by some AA followers, give the first outline of the group’s 12-step recovery program. It is filled with handwritten notes and scribbles from the founding fathers of AA, including William Wilson, more commonly known as “Bill W.”

It had been slated to be auctioned last June, but Alcoholics Anonymous World Services Inc. disputed that Alabama resident Ken Roberts had the rights to it. Roberts bought the manuscript at auction in 2007 for \$850,000.

Details of the settlement were not released, but Profiles in History said Alcoholics Anonymous had waived its rights to the manuscript.

Wilson’s widow, Lois, owned the papers after his death in 1971, and she passed them on to her friend Barry Leach. Alcoholics Anonymous said Leach signed and notarized a letter in 1979 saying the manuscript would belong to the organization after his



The original Alcoholics Anonymous manuscript is going up for auction on May 5 in Los Angeles.

PROFILES IN HISTORY VIA AP

death. He died in 1985, but the manuscript did not make its way to Alcoholics Anonymous, which did not know about the notarized letter at the time.

Its ownership history in the ensuing years is not entirely clear until 2004, when Sotheby’s auctioned it for \$1.57 million. Then it sold to Roberts in 2007.

A web page devoted to the auction describes the manuscript as a “Bible to millions” that has sold 30 million copies since 1939, been translated into 43 languages and has been ranked by the Library of Congress as a top non-fiction book that shaped America.

### Public Notice

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF  
THE STATE OF OREGON  
FOR THE COUNTY OF  
MARION PROBATE  
DEPARTMENT

In the Matter of the Estate of  
Robert Moreno Contreras, Sr.,  
Deceased.

Case No. 17PB07353  
NOTICE TO INTERESTED  
PERSONS

(PURSUANT TO ORS 113.155)  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the undersigned has been  
appointed Personal Representative.  
All persons having  
claims against the Estate are  
required to present them, with  
vouchers attached, to the undersigned  
Personal Representative at PO Box 804,  
Salem OR 97308 within four months  
after the date of the first publication  
of this notice, or the claims may be  
barred. All persons whose rights may be  
affected by the proceedings may obtain  
additional information from the records  
of the Court or from the Personal Representative.

Dated and first published  
Feb. 1, 2018

/s/ Jill F Foster  
Jill F Foster, OSB #943115  
Personal Representative  
LAWYER AND PERSONAL  
REPRESENTATIVE:

Jill F. Foster, OSB #943115  
Churchill Leonard Lawyers

PO Box 804; Salem, OR 97308

Telephone: (503) 585-2255  
Fax: (503) 364-8033

Email:  
jfoster@churchill-law.com

Statesman Journal 3/2, 9, 16,

2018

You’re  
social?  
So are we.



Join the  
conversation.



Statesman Journal

PART OF THE USA TODAY NETWORK

### PUBLIC NOTICES POLICY

Public Notices are available online at [www.StatesmanJournal.com](http://www.StatesmanJournal.com). The Statesman Journal lobby is open Monday - Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. You can reach them by phone at 503-399-6789. In order to receive a quote for a public notice you must e-mail your copy to [SJLegals@StatesmanJournal.com](mailto:SJLegals@StatesmanJournal.com), and our Legal Clerk will return a proposal with cost, publication date(s), and a preview of the ad.

#### LEGAL/PUBLIC NOTICE DEADLINES

All Legals Deadline @ 1:00 p.m. on all days listed below:  
\*\*\*All Deadlines are subject to change when there is a Holiday.

- Monday publication deadlines the Thursday prior
- Tuesday publication deadlines the Friday prior
- Wednesday publication deadlines the Monday prior
- Thursday publication deadlines the Tuesday prior
- Friday publication deadlines the Wednesday prior
- Saturday publication deadlines the Thursday prior
- Sunday publication deadlines the Thursday prior

#### LEGAL/PUBLIC NOTICE RATES

Statesman Journal:  
• Weekday - \$65.67/per inch/per day  
(25% discount would apply to subsequent full pages (ie. pages 2 through xxx) that appear in the same ad in the same publication on the same publication day.)  
• Weekend/Holiday - \$76.87/per inch/per day  
• Online Fee - \$21.00 per time  
• Affidavit Fee - \$10.00 per Affidavit requested

## Hiring?

Connect with the perfect candidates  
in the Statesman Journal.

(888) 692-7340

SalemJobs@gannett.com

### Public Notice

The Hwy 46 Project Draft Record of Decision and Final Environmental Impact Statement on the Detroit Ranger District, Willamette National Forest has been completed. This is the Notice of Availability and Pre-Decisional Administrative Review (Objection) advertisement. The proposed decision is to select Alternative 2. Alternative 2 will allow treatments on approximately 4,060 acres in the project area. Harvest treatments will include thinning, gap creation, dominant tree release, quality early seral habitat creation, sugar pine restoration, meadow restoration, and skips. Non-commercial treatments are hazardous fuels reduction, understory enhancement treatments. Harvest treatments will occur in stands ranging in age from approximately 20-145 years old and yield approximately 40 million board feet of timber. Post-harvest fuels treatments include pile and burn and post-harvest underburn. Approximately 9.2 miles of temporary road construction and reconstruction will occur. Approximately 108 miles of existing roads will be maintained. Approximately 1 mile of road realignment will occur, including the Short Lake road realignment and 0.3 miles of realignment on FS road 2231 to accommodate hauling to Highway 22. Approximately 8.88 miles of road decommissioning and 4.07 miles of road storage will occur.

The purpose of the Hwy 46 project is to (1) improve stand growth, diversity and structure and move stand structure from an overabundance of mid-seral stands to increase early and late seral stand structure in the watershed, and to diversify wildlife habitat in the watershed; (2) strategically reduce hazardous fuels; (3) restore sugar pine stands to encourage sugar pine regeneration; (4) treat powerline visuals; (5) restore riparian habitats, meadows, and hydrologic processes in the project area; and (6) provide forest products to the local economy. The project is located in the Breitenbush watershed. The project area is located in T 9 S, R 6 E, sections 1, 11 – 15, 21 – 28, 35 and 36, T 9 S, R 7 E, sections 3 – 36, T 9 S, R 8 E, sections 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, T 10 S, R 7 E, sections 1 – 6 and 8 – 12, T 10 S, R 8 E, section 6.; Willamette Meridian.

The Draft ROD and FEIS are available on the Forest Service Website at: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=47109>. A Notice of Availability (NOA) for the 45-day objection period for this project was published in the Federal Register on March 9, 2018. The 45-day objection period for this project began on the date of publication of the NOA in the Federal Register.

The Hwy 46 project is subject to pre-decisional administrative review (objection) pursuant to 36 CFR 218. The 45-day objection period begins the day following publication of notice of availability and objection in the Federal Register. Only individuals or organizations that submitted specific written comments during any designated opportunity for public participation (scoping or public comment periods) may object (36 CFR 218.5). Objections must be filed with the reviewing officer in writing and all objections are available for public inspection during and after the objection process. Issues raised in objections must be based on previously submitted specific written comments regarding the proposed project or activity and attributed to the objector, unless the issue is based on new information that arose after the opportunities for comment. The burden is on the objector to demonstrate compliance with this requirement for objection issues (36 CFR 218.8(c)).

An objection must meet all of the requirements described in 36 CFR 218.8. At a minimum, an objection must include: objector’s name and address; the name of the proposed project, the name and title of the responsible official, and the name(s) of the national forest(s) and/or ranger district(s) on which the proposed project will be implemented; a description of those aspects of the proposed project addressed by the objection, including specific issues related to the proposed project; if applicable, how the objector believes the environmental analysis or draft decision specifically violates law, regulation, or policy; suggested remedies that would resolve the objection; supporting reasons for the reviewing officer to consider; and a statement that demonstrates the connection between prior specific written comments on the particular proposed project or activity and the content of the objection, unless the objection concerns an issue that arose after the designated opportunity(ies) for comment.

Evidence of and responsibility for timely filing is described in 36 CFR 218.9. Objections must be postmarked or received by the Reviewing Officer, Forest Supervisor, within 45 days from the date of publication of notice of availability in the Federal Register. The publication date in the Federal Register is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file an objection. Those wishing to file an objection should not rely upon dates or timeframe information provided by any other source.

Objections may be submitted in the following ways: 1) Electronic Submission: Electronic objections will be accepted through the Forest Service online comment system available at <https://cara.eosystem-management.org/Public/CommentInput?project=47109> 2) Delivered to: Willamette National Forest office at 3106 Peirce Parkway, Springfield, Oregon between 8:00am and 4:30pm, Monday through Friday except legal holidays; or 3) Mailed to: Forest Supervisor, Reviewing Officer, Attention: Objections, 3106 Peirce Parkway, Springfield, Oregon 97477

The Draft ROD and FEIS are available on the Forest Service Website at: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/project/?project=47109>. A limited number of hard copies will be available upon request. For additional information regarding the Hwy 46 project or to request a copy of the Draft ROD and FEIS, contact Lyn Medley at (503) 854-4228, [lmedley@fs.fed.us](mailto:lmedley@fs.fed.us) or at the Detroit Ranger District at 44125 N. Santiam Highway, Detroit, Oregon.

Statesman Journal Mar. 9